

ONE DOLLAR WHEAT.

Western Canada's Wheat Fields Produce It—Magnificent Yields—Free Grants of Land to Settlers.

The returns of the Interior Department show that the movement of American farmers northward to Canada is each month affecting larger areas of the United States. Time was, says the Winnipeg Free Press, when the Dakotas, Minnesota and Iowa furnished the Dominion with the main bulk of its American contingent. Last year, however, forty-four states and districts were represented in the official statement as to the former residence of Americans who had homesteaded in Canada. The Dakotas still head the list, with 4,006 entries, Minnesota being a close second with 3,887, but with the exception of Alabama and Mississippi and Delaware every state in the Union supplied settlers who, in order to secure farms in the fertile prairie country of Canada, became citizens of and took the oath of allegiance to, the Dominion. Last year no less than 11,841 Americans entered for homestead lands in Canada.

From the Gulf to the Boundary, and from ocean to ocean, the trek to the Dominion goes on. Not only the wheatgrowers of the central Mississippi valley, but the ranchers of Texas and New Mexico, and the cultivators of the comparatively virgin soil of Oklahoma, are pouring towards the productive vacant lands of the Canadian Northwest. It is no tentative, half-hearted departure for an alien country that is manifested in this exodus; it has become almost a rush to secure possession of land which it is feared by those imperfectly acquainted with the vast area of Canada's vacant lands, may all be acquired before they arrive. There is no element of speculation or experiment in the migration. The settlers have full information respecting the soil, wealth, the farming methods, the laws, taxation and system of government of the country to which they are moving, and they realize that the opportunities offered in Canada are in every respect better and greater than those they have enjoyed in the land they are leaving.

Canada can well afford to welcome cordially every American farmer coming to the Dominion. There is no question but that these immigrants make the most desirable settlers obtainable for the development of the prairie portion of the Dominion. Full information can be had from any authorized Canadian government agent whose address will be found elsewhere in this paper.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children.

Successfully used by Mother Gray, nurse in the Children's Home in New York, cure Constipation, Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels and Destroy Worms. Over 30,000 testimonials. At all druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

When it comes to borrowing trouble there is never any difficulty about credit.

Free to Twenty-Five Ladies.

The Defiance Starch Co. will give 25 ladies a round trip ticket to the St. Louis Exposition, to five ladies in each of the following states: Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri who will send in the largest number of trade marks cut from a ten-cent, 16-ounce package of Defiance cold water laundry starch. This means from your own home, anywhere in the above named states. These trade marks must be mailed to and received by the Defiance Starch Co., Omaha, Nebr., before September 1st, 1904. October and November will be the best months to visit the Exposition. Remember that Defiance is the only starch put up 16 oz. (a full pound) to the package. You get one-third more starch for the same money than of any other kind, and Defiance never sticks to the iron. The tickets to the Exposition will be sent by registered mail September 5th. Starch for sale by all dealers.



Windows in Dairy Barns.

More light is needed in most of our dairy barns. Last week the writer visited a dairy stable in which nine cows are kept. It was the smallest stable for that number of cows he ever saw and the wonder was that the cows could have lived through the winter just past, when the cold was so great and continuous that the stable must have been kept shut up for days at a time. It was not more than ten feet in height, so far as available space for air was concerned, and the cows were packed as closely together as it was possible for them to stand, with a feeding floor only six feet wide in front. There was a single window in the west. Yet from this stable went out milk to supply the neighboring villagers. Conditions were almost at that point where a board of health could be justified in stepping in. Yet the owner had tried to be up-to-date and had laid cement floors both in front of and behind the cows. Over the cement were laid planks to make the cows more comfortable. This showed enterprise, yet the great lack was light. In the building of a new stable the addition of the proper windows is not a hard matter, and in the case of stables already in use this should not be neglected. Few of our cow keepers fully appreciate the health-giving powers of light.

Producing Good Milk.

The whole secret of producing good milk can be generalized in a few words: Healthy, clean and well-fed cows having a clean, comfortable stable; healthy, clean and quiet milkers having a disposition to treat the cows at least fairly; sound, clean and sterilized utensils, prompt cooling and protection of the milk. This is the secret that is bringing success to some dairymen while their neighbors fail. These conditions could be introduced easily, cheaply and profitably into thousands of dairies. Too many dairymen make the mistake of thinking that a large outlay of money is necessary before high-grade milk can be produced. They are scared off by a phantom. The fact is, many dairies could be changed to a sanitary from an unsanitary condition without the expenditure of a single dollar in cash. More light, more fresh air, better arrangements for bringing the feed and for removing manure, a little time each day to clean the stable and the cows, a coat of fresh whitewash once or twice a year to cover and kill the bacteria on the walls and partitions—these things are not expensive—and perhaps a new ceiling or floor above the cows to exclude dust from the hay mow.—R. A. Pearson.

The Stanchion Should Go.

In spite of all that has been said against the stanchion it still persists on our farms. That it should be discarded is the verdict of about every man that does any thinking along this line. The rigid stanchion may be easy to build, and easy to understand the construction of, by the ordinary farm carpenter that has built no other kind in all his life, but that does not make it a humane arrangement. It does not permit the cow to place her head in sleeping as nature intended she should. It does not permit a cow to lick her haunches, as cows do now and then if they are to be comfortable. The cow in the rigid stanchion is very much of a prisoner, with little chance to move her body for any purpose. There are numerous stabling arrangements now on the market, and many ideas in addition have been expressed in the public press that are not controlled by patent rights. There are probably few localities where some sort of humane arrangement is not in sight and cannot be inspected by the cow owner that wants to make his animals comfortable.



Manure Does Benefit Land.

A good deal of comment has been caused by the publication by the department of agriculture of the United States of bulletin 22, in which the authors claimed that poor soils were as good crop yielders as good soils, provided both were in the same mechanical condition. This was regarded everywhere as a most astonishing statement, as it was equivalent to saying that all kinds of manure benefit soil only by improving it mechanically. A few people, however, always ready to follow any new doctrine, at once took up with this new idea.

But our best agriculturists have been all the time certain that fertilizers do add to the amount of available plant food in the soil. It was the contention of the authors of the bulletin in question that natural agencies are all the time at work in the soil liberating new quantities of plant food, and that the amount of plant food so liberated is as great in poor soil as in good. They claimed to have found this out by actual analyses of the plant food available in different soils.

It is evident that something is wrong with their soil analyses. One of the greatest soil physicists in the United States is Professor F. H. King. During 1903 Professor King carried on some experiments to determine the points at issue in the bulletin. He carried on the same tests on three types of soil of low productive capacity and three types of soil of high productive capacity. He determined the plant food soluble in water once each week during the entire season in soil from each field. He also grew crops on each of the six fields. The amount of available plant food in the good soils was found to be about two and a half times as great in the good soils as in the poor soils, on the average of all tests throughout the season.

The crops grown responded in like measure. The good soils yielded crops two and a half times larger than did the poor soils. When these crops were analyzed they were found to contain about two and a half times as much plant food as did the crops grown on the poor soils.

It will thus be seen that there is a difference in the amount of plant food in different soils, and that the most productive soils are those well-manured and containing much available plant food. It is not true that there is as much available plant food in solution in the water of one soil as of another.

Grass.

Grass is the great fundamental crop. Without the aid of man (and previous to his intervention) it covers the habitable earth everywhere with its mantle of green and fills the soil with a thick, fibrous growth of roots, and not only protects the land from the ravages of wind and water, but becomes also the primary source of food for a large part of the animal creation, says A. M. Ten Eyck. According to the government reports, corn holds the first place as the greatest wealth-producing crop of this country, while grass takes second rank. It is safe to say, however, that the reverse is the actual fact. The reports fail to take into account the great wealth produced from grass as a pasture and its great value as a soil-protector and a soil-renewer, and its power to increase the yield of other crops when used in rotation. Although the native grasses grow without the aid of man, yet it is only when certain domesticated species are cultivated that the greatest production of hay and pasture is secured.

How to Keep House.

With all the luxuries and pleasures of this life, its big enjoyments and its smaller comforts, there is an offset or antithesis which we have to contend with in the form of aches and pains. In some way and by some means every one has a touch of them in some form at some time. Trifling as some of them may be, the risk is that they will grow to something greater and rack the system with constant torture. There is nothing, therefore, of this kind that we have a right to trifle with. Taken in time, the worst forms of pains and aches are easily subdued and cured by the free use of St. Jacobs Oil. No well regulated household ought to be without a bottle of this great remedy for pain. It is the specific virtue of penetration in St. Jacobs Oil that carries it right to the pain spot and effects a prompt cure even in the most painful cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica. You want it also in the house at all times for hurts, cuts and wounds, and the house that always has it keeps up a sort of insurance against pain.

A college diploma doesn't always enable a man to get three square meals a day.

Ask Your Dealer For Allen's Foot-Ease, A powder. It rests the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. At all Druggists and Shoe stores, 25 cents. Accept no substitute. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

There is nothing that so increases a man's desire to work in the garden as the discovery that his wife has misplaced the rake.

Don't you know that Defiance Starch, besides being absolutely superior to any other, is put up 16 ounces in packages and sells at same price as 12-ounce packages of other kinds?

The woman who carries her age well shows the pride she has in it.

Wiggle-Stick LAUNDRY BLUE Won't spill, break, freeze nor spot clothes. Costs 10 cents and equals 20 cents worth of any other bluing. If your grocer does not keep it send 10c for sample to The Laundry Blue Co., 14 Michigan Street, Chicago.

No man was ever discontented with the world if he did his duty in it.

Sensible Housekeepers will have Defiance Starch, not alone because they get one-third more for the same money, but also because of superior quality.

The disagreeable man wonders why people are disposed to avoid him.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

A happy home life is to a man the acme of satisfaction.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—Wm. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

A political ring has a beginning, but, like any other ring, it has no end.

Dealers say that as soon as a customer tries Defiance Starch it is impossible to sell them any other cold water starch. It can be used cold or boiled.

The right kind of a girl doesn't need leap year in her business.

Storekeepers report that the extra quantity, together with the superior quality of Defiance Starch makes it next to impossible to sell any other brand.

The LANKFORD HUMANE Horse Collar
It is cotton-filled, anti-chafing, it will positively cure and prevent galls and sore shoulders and do away with pads. Ask your dealer for them. Write for catalogue and receive our memorandum account book free. **THE POWERS MFG. CO., Waterloo, Iowa.**